

No schoolboy should be without it.

THE
Schoolboy's Guide

PART I.

BY

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*Author of "The Student's Guide," "Helps to
Students," "Practical Hints on English
composition, &c"*

New Edition : Revised and Enlarged.

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PREFACE.

The first edition of this book published by Messrs G. N. Halder & Co. being exhausted in no distant time, and the demand for it being great, I have brought out this revised edition in the hope that it will, to a certain extent, meet the requirements of those for whom it is intended.

I am greatly indebted to the learned works of Dr. **Bain**, Messrs:—**W. Mc. Mordie**, M. A., **Crombie**, **Graham**, Revd. Dean Alford, author of the Queen's English, Dr. Abbot and Dr. Adams, Messrs. F. J. Rowe, M.A., W. T. Webb, M.A., Peter Mark Roget, M.A., F.R.S., author of English Words and Phrases, J. C. Nesfield, M.A., G. C. White-worth, author of Indian English, C. P. Masson, B.A. Fellow of University College, London. Dr. J. Douglas, Dr. J. Cornwell, and Mr. W. Lennie.

Calcutta,

December 1913.

A. M. Dutta.

N. B.—Part II will be brought out on the rapid sale of Part I.

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THE BOY'S GUIDE

CONTAINING HINTS

ON

HOW TO SPEAK AND WRITE ENGLISH.

This small book is designed for classes X. IX, VIII, VII, VI, and V of a High English school and for classes VI and V of a Middle English school.

PART I.—SECTION I.

The same idea can be expressed in various ways with a tinge of difference in meaning :—

Writing.

1.
 1. He writes badly.
 2. He is a bad writer.
 3. His writing is bad.
2.
 1. Ram and Hem sing well.
 2. Ram and Hem are good singers.

As—as : the same—as.

3.
 1. I write as badly as he does.
 2. I am as bad a writer as he is.
 3. My writing is as bad as his.
1. He is as old as I am.
 2. His age is the same as mine.

3. He and I are of the same age.
4. He is of my age or he is my age.

Not so—as.

4.
 1. I do not write so well as Ram.
 2. Ram writes better than I.
 3. My writing is not so good as Ram's.
 4. Ram's writing is better than mine.

A and one.

- ✓ 5.
 1. He is one of my class-mates.
 2. He is a class-mate of mine.
- N. B. Do not say "Class friend".
6.
 1. I am one of his friends (not *friend*)
 2. I am a friend of his (not *him*)
7.
 1. One of his sons is an M. A.
 2. A son of his is an M. A.

Look and shew.

8.
 1. He looked very angry.
 2. He shewed much anger.

Knowledge.

9.
 1. He knows English well.
 2. He has a good knowledge of English.
10.
 - ✓ 1. He is well up in English.
 2. He is well-versed in English.
 3. He has a very good knowledge of English.
 4. He has a command over the English language.
11.
 1. He is well-educated in English.
 2. He has had a good English education.

Though—yet.

12. 1. Though he is rich, he is not happy.
 2. With all his riches, he is not happy.
 3. He is rich, yet he is not happy.
 4. Though rich, he is not happy.

And : neither-nor : not-nor.

13. 1. "He cannot read and write".
 2. He cannot read nor write.
 3. He can neither read nor write.
 4. He cannot read, nor can he write.
 5. He is unable to read and write.
 6. He is unable to read or write.
 7. He is an illiterate man.
 8. He doesn't know how to read and write.

Not—nor : not—neither.

1. He will not go, nor will I.
 2. "He will not go, neither will I."
 3. *Neither nor I will go.*

Well = in good health.

14. 1. He is well.
 2. He is in good health.
 3. He is in a good state of health.
15. 1. He enjoys good health.
 2. He is in sound health.
 3. He is in the best of health.
 4. He is healthy (*i. e.*, in every part).

N. B:—"He who is *sound* may live, but he who is *healthy* enjoys life."

Ques :—Do you keep good health here ?

16. **Ans :—**1. Thanks, I keep good health here.
 " :—2. Thank you, Sir, I keep well here.

Ill-in bad health

17. 1. He is out of sorts. *Colloquial*
 2. He is not in good health and spirits.
 3. He is slightly unwell.
 4. He is indisposed.

He is not himself.

18. 1. He is not in his senses.
 2. He is out of his senses.
 3. He is beside himself
 1. I am pretty well.
 2. I am not in very good health.
19. 1. I keep good hours.
 2. I go to bed somewhat early.
20. 1. He keeps late hours.
 2. He sits up late at night.

Ques :—*What time of the night is it ?*

21. **Ans :—**1. It is late at night.
 " :—2. It is far into the night.
 " :—3. The night is far advanced.

Ques :—How late do you sit up reading ?

- Ans :—**1. I study till a late hour of the night.
 " :—2. I keep up reading late at night.
 " :—3. I read far into the night.

Had and was.

22. 1. I had the intention of saying something.
 2. It was my intention to say something.

3. I had a mind (or a wish) to say something.
4. I intended to say something.

Have and Be.

- 23.
1. There are many rooms in this house.
 2. This house has many rooms.
 3. This house consists of many rooms.
 4. This house contains many rooms.
 1. I have your book.
 2. Your book is *with* me.

1. What have you in your hand ?
2. What is in your hand ?

Ques :—Have you a father ?

Ans :—1. I have a father living.

" :—2. My father is living.

" :—3. My father is alive.

" :—1. I have no father.

" :—2. My father is dead.

" :—3. My father has long been dead.

" :—4. I am fatherless.

SECTION II.

Idiomatie and Colloquial English.

24. *Various uses of the verb "Be".*

1. I am at home here.
2. I have a happy home here.
3. I feel as happy as if I were in my own home.

To be home = *to go (or come) home.*

- 25.
1. I shall be home to-morrow.
 2. I shall go home to-morrow.

1. Will you come home to tea?
2. Will you be home to tea or for tea?
1. I will come home for dinner.
2. I will be home to dinner.

I To be at home=(1) *to arrive (or remain) at home.*

26. 1. I shall be at home to-morrow.
2. I shall remain at (or arrive) home &c.
1. I am home again from Calcutta.
2. I have returned home from Calcutta.

To be with one.

27. 1. I shall be with you soon.
2. I shall come to you soon.
1. I long to be with you.
2. I eagerly wish to come to you.
1. I shall be with you as long as I can.
2. I shall come and stay with you as long as I can.

To be in time.

28. 1. You are just in time.
2. You have come just in time.

(a) **To be to a place**=*to go or come to a place.*

29. 1. Why are you so late?
2. Why have you come so late?

I. To be at School=(1) *to go to.*

30. 1. I was late at school.
2. I went late to school.
1. I never go late to school.
2. I am never late for school.

1. He came late to his class.
2. He was late for class (not *his class*)

II. To be at school=(2) *to receive instruction.*

1. He is at school.
2. He is receiving instruction.
3. He is being educated.
4. He has been put to school.

(b) I To be in a place=*to arrive in a place.*

31. 1. I hope to arrive in Calcutta to-morrow.
2. I hope to be in Calcutta to-morrow.

1. I shall go home before you.
2. I shall be home before you.

1. He came back in an hour or so.
2. He was back in an hour or so.

(c) To be in a place=*to stay or exist.*

32. 1. He is in Calcutta. = he is staying there.
2. God is everywhere = God exists in all places.

1. You have come home soon.
2. You are home soon.

1. I went (or came) late to the Railway Station.
2. I was late at the Railway Station.

To be up=*to arise from bed.*

33. 1. I am up or I am out of bed.
2. I have got out of bed.

1. I have just got up from bed
2. I am just up.

To be to a place—to come or go to a place.

1. This is the first time that I have come here.
2. I am new to this place or I am a new comer.
1. I shan't take a long time.
- ✓ 2. I shan't be long.
1. I shall come back soon.
2. I shall be back soon.
- ✓ 1. He has come home again.
- ✓ 2. He is home again.
34. 1. Where do you come from?
- ✓ 2. Where are you from?
- ✓ N. B. "Whence are you?" sounds pedantic.
1. I must be in town some time this month.
2. I must go to town some time this month.
1. Do not change your residence.
2. Stay where you are.
1. I may stay here a day or two.
2. I may be here a day or two.
1. I am very glad that I have come in time.
- ✓ 2. I am very glad that I am in time.
1. Your letter has come to hand.
2. Your letter is to hand.
3. I have received your letter.
4. I am in receipt of your letter.
1. Who has sent or given it?
2. Who is it from? *Colloquial.*
1. It is time to go.
2. My time is up.
1. He is now staying with us.
2. He is now in our midst.

1. Take care what you are doing.
2. Mind what you are about.
1. Don't forget to come home to dinner.
2. Mind you are home to dinner.
1. How far have we come from Agra?
2. How far are we from Agra?
1. I shall go away to-morrow.
2. I shall be off to-morrow.
1. I have returned from Agra where I spent three weeks.
2. I am home again from Agra where I spent three weeks.

SECTION III.

Six uses of "Have been."

I. Have been at = were or was at.

35.
 1. Were you ever at school?
 2. Have you ever been at school?
 1. Where have you been?
 2. Where were you just now?
 1. He has just been here.
 2. He was here just now.
 1. "Such things have been"
 2. Such things were or existed.

Incorrect :—I was ill but am better now.

Correct :—"I have been ill but am better now".

Note :—"Have been" or "has been" cannot be used for *were* or *was*, when the past definite time is mentioned :—

Incorrect :—Where have you been yesterday?

Correct :—Where were you yesterday?

II. Have been, *taking place up to now.*

1. I have been at school five years.
2. I have been at school these five years.
3. I have been studying for the last five years.

PURE ENGLISH.

1. I have been here *now* a fortnight
2. I have been here now just a week
3. I have been here a year or so
4. I have been here since Jan. 1. 1870.

Incorrect :—I am laid up with fever from day before yesterday.

Correct :—I have been laid up with fever since *the* day before yesterday.

Incorrect :—I am here from Monday last.

Correct :—I have been here since last Monday.

Inct:—How long are you at school ?

Ct:—How long have you been at school ?

N. B.—We may as well say "for how long."

Inct:—How long are you studying English ?

Ct:—How long have you been studying English?

III. "Have been to a place" = came to a place.

37. 1. He has just been here.
2. He came here just now.

N. B.—It has already been stated that "he has just been here" conveys also the sense of "He was here just now."

1. He has been to my place.
2. He came to my place.

1. It is three years since I have been here.
2. It is three years since I came (or was) here.

N. B.—"Have been" for "came", or "was", though ungrammatical, is sanctioned by the best usage:—"I am much better than I *have been* (was) since March last.

IV. Have been to = went to.

38.
 1. I have been to school.
 2. I went to school and have just returned.
1. I have been to Agra to see my father.
 2. I went to Agra to see my father.
1. I have been to your place.
 2. I went to your place.
1. I have been to Agra and am just back.
 2. I went to Agra and have just come back.
1. Have you ever been to London?
 2. Did you ever visit London?

V. Have been to = have gone to.

39.
 1. I have not been to his place yet.
 2. I have not gone to his place yet.

VI. Have been to = have come to.

40.
 1. This is the first time that I have been here.
 2. This is the first time that I have come here.

SECTION **IV****SINCE : FOR.**

- I. **Since** as a Preposition denotes *from or after the time of*, and is used with the present perfect tense in a simple sentence; as, I have been ill since the day before yesterday.

Since refers to a *point of time*.

For refers to a *period of time*.

- II. As a preposition *since* is used before
- (1) The days of the week; as, since last Saturday
 - (2) Particular acts; as, since my arrival.
 - (3) Particular dates; as, since the 4th May.
 - (4) Particular hours; as, since 3 o'clock.
- We can say "Since the first or second week of May"; "Since last year" meaning since the end of last year.

As a general rule, *since* can never be used before *days*. It can be used before *days* meaning a particular time during which a person lived or existed; as, Science has improved a great deal since the *days* of Newton.

Bad English.

Since an hour. Since a week. Since a month.
 Since a year. Since two or many weeks. Since
 two or many months. Since two or several days.
 Since two or several years.

Bad English.

Since three years.
 Since many days.
 Since a long time.
 From a long time.
 From five years.
 Since a year.

Good English.

For three years.
 For many days.
 For a long time.
 For a long time.
 For five years.
 A year or for a year.

N. B. "For" should be used for "Since" in the above phrases.

Incorrect : I am waiting for the train since half an hour.

Correct : I have been waiting for the train for half an hour.

III. **Since** as a Prepositional Conjunction goes before the Past Tense and comes after the Present or the Present Perfect Tense ; as,—

- 1 It is a long while since he died.
- 2 A long time has passed since his death.
- 3 A long time has gone by since he died.

IV. **Since** as an Adverb denoting *ago* is used with the Past Tense only. In this sense it cannot be used with *not* and the Perfect Tense ; as—

1. He died long since (or long ago).
2. He has long been dead.

V. The Past tense, not the Present Perfect Tense, is used, when the past definite time is mentioned or understood ;

Incorrect :—He has been married yesterday.

Correct :—1. He was married yesterday

" :—2. He has been married since yesterday.

" :—3. He has been married two days or these two days.

Incorrect :—1. I have not received your letter long since.

" 2. I did not receive your letter from a long time.

" 3. I have not received your letter for a long time.

" 4. I do not receive your letter since a long time.

Correct :—1. I have not received a letter from you for a long time.

- 2. I have not had a letter from you for a long time.
- 3. I have not heard from you for a long time.
- 4. You have not written to me for a long time.
- 5. It is a long while since I heard from you last.
- 6. A long time has passed since you wrote to me last.
- It is a long while since I had the pleasure of hearing from you last.

VI. The verb *be* with the Participial Adjective, or the Adverb or the Adverbial phrase as complement, conveys the sense of the Perfect Tense in the Active voice ; as, —

- 1. The train is just gone = The train has just gone.
- 2. They were gone before your arrival = They had gone before you arrived.
- 3. He is drunk = He has got drunk.
- 4. I am mistaken = I have made a mistake.
- 5. The bird is seated = The bird has sat on the tree.
- 6. The sun is set = The sun has set.
- 7. The sun is risen = The sun has risen.
- 8. He is married = He has married.
- 9. He is come = He has come.
- 10. He is dead = He has died.

I am mistaken = I am wrong.
 I am very pleased = I am very glad.

N. B. — In the above sentences *is gone, is come, is drunk, am mistaken, is seated, is set and is risen* are not in the Passive Voice, as the Past Participles here are treated as Adjectives.

VII. *Since* as a Preposition can be correctly used after Adjectives of the above nature preceded by *have been* or *has been* in both affirmative and negative sentences, and after all other verbs in negative sentences only; as,—

1. The book was lost yesterday. (*Affirmative*).
2. The book has been lost since yesterday.
1. The book was not lost yesterday. (*Negative*).
2. The book has not been lost since yesterday.
1. The book was missing yesterday.
2. The book has been missing since yesterday.

Negative Sentences.

- (a) 1. He has not come here since last Monday.
2. He has not been here since Monday last.
- (b) 1. It has not rained since yesterday.
2. Rain has not fallen since yesterday.
3. Rain has not been falling since yesterday.

Correct.—(a) He came here last Monday.

Incorrect.—(b) He has come here since last Monday.

Correct.—(c) He has been here since last Monday.

Correct.—He was married last Saturday.

Incorrect.—He has married since last Saturday.

Correct.—He has been married since last Saturday.

Incorrect.—1 How long is he gone?

Incorrect.—2 How long has he gone?

Correct.—How long has he been gone?

" : How long has he been away?

" : How long is it since he left?

I Bad English.

1. He has died since many years.

2. He is died since many years.
3. It is a long while since he is dead.
4. Many years since he has died.
5. He died since many years.

I Good English.

- (a) He died many years *since* (ago).
- (b) It is a long while since he died.
- (c) Many years have passed since he died.
- (d) Many years have passed since his death.
- (e) He has been dead many years.

II Bad English.

- (a). He has come here long since.
- (b). He has not come here since a long time.
- (c). He has come here from a long time.
- (d). They are here long since.
- (e). I am absent at home from a long time.

II Good English.

- (a). He came here long since. See Rule IV.
- (b). He has not come here for a long time.
- (c). He has been here for a long time.
- (d). They have been here for a long time.
- (e). I have long been absent from home.

III Bad English.

1. I know him from many years.
2. You do not write to me since a long time.
3. I am in ill health from some time past.
4. I am at school since three years.
5. I am out of work since about a month.
6. I have arrived here since five days.
7. I am waiting for the train since an hour.
8. I do not attend school since a week.
9. He is known to me since four years.

10. I know him since his boyhood.
11. I did not go home since last year.
12. I do not go home since a year.
13. I am suffering in health two days.
14. I am living here since my birth-day.
15. I am studying English since five years.
16. He is at school from five years.
17. I did not hear from you since last week.
18. I am ill from this day week.
19. How long have you left home ?
20. I did not eat fish since last week.

Good English.

1. I have known him for years.
2. You have not written to me for a long time.
3. I have been in ill health for some time past.
4. I have been at school three years.
5. I have been out of work for about a month.
6. I arrived here five days *since* (or ago).
7. I have been waiting for the train for about an hour.
8. I have not attended school this week.
9. He has been known to me four years.
10. I have known him from a boy.
11. I have not gone home or I have not been home since last year (or during the past one year).
12. I have not been home or I have been away from home a year or so.
13. I have been suffering in health these two days.
14. I have been living here since the day of my birth.
15. I have been studying English five years.

16. He has been at school five years.
17. I have not heard from you since last week.
18. I have been ill since this day last week.
19. How long is it since you left home?
20. I have not eaten fish since last week.

Bad English.

1. We are now here since a week.
2. He is here now since a fortnight.
3. He is the headmaster of our school since ten years.
4. Our school is closed for a month and half from 15th May last.

Good English.

1. We have been here now just a week.
2. He has been here now a fortnight.
3. He has been headmaster of our school ten years.
4. Our school has been closed for a month and a half since 15th May last.

SECTION V.

BAD ENGLISH CORRECTED.

MISUSES OF SINGULARS AND PLURALS.

Bad English.

Good English.

- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. 1. Have you any pen? | Have you any pens? |
| 2. I have no pen. | I have none (no pens). |
| 2. 1. In the olden times. | In the olden time. |
| 2. In ancient time. | In ancient times. |
| 3. In olden time. | In olden times. |
| 3. 1. All manners of food. | All manner of food. |
| 2. <i>He wanting manner.</i> | He is wanting in manners. |

Bad English.

Good English.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. 1. Many men sins. | A great many men sin. |
| 2. Many a man sin. | Many a man sins. |
| 5. 1. The tree bear fruits. | The tree bears fruit. |
| 2. The fruit of the earth. | The fruits of the earth. |
| 6. 1. He is reaping the fruit of his industry. | He is reaping the fruits of his industry. |
| 2. I now bear the consequence. | I now bear the consequences. |
| 3. It no consequences. | It is of no consequence. |
| 7. 1. He is out of his sense. | He is out of his senses. |
| 2. A boy of good senses. | A boy of good sense. |
| 8. 1. Keep your words. | Keep your word. |
| 2. A man of his words. | A man of his word. |
| 9. 1. <i>a</i> He has taken leave of his sense. | He has taken leave of his senses (he is mad). |
| <i>b</i> . I have taken five day's leave. | I have taken five days' leave. |
| 2. I am in bad circumstance. | I am in bad circumstances. |
| 3. You shall take the consequence. | You shall take the consequences. |
| 10. He gave me all the informations I wanted. | He gave me all the information I wanted. |
| <i>a</i> Money change hand. | Money changes hands. |
| 2. He has given me all this troubles. | He has given me all this trouble. |
| 11. 1. I cannot prosecute my study for want of means. | I cannot prosecute my studies for want of means. |
| 2. They are sent to Calcutta for study. | Thy are sent to Calcutta for study. |

16. He has been at school five years.
17. I have not heard from you since last week.
18. I have been ill since this day last week.
19. How long is it since you left home?
20. I have not eaten fish since last week.

Bad English.

1. We are now here since a week.
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SECTION V.

BAD ENGLISH CORRECTED.

MISUSES OF SINGULARS AND PLURALS.

Bad English.

Good English.

- | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. | 1. Have you any pen? | Have you any pens? |
| | 2. I have no pen. | I have none (no pens). |
| 2. | 1. In the olden times. | In the olden time. |
| | 2. In ancient time. | In ancient times. |
| | 3. In olden time. | In olden times. |
| 3. | 1. All manners of food. | All manner of food. |
| | 2. <i>He wanting manner.</i> | He is wanting in manners. |

Bad English.

Good English.

- | | |
|---|--|
| 4. 1. Many men sins. | A great many men sin. |
| 2. Many a man sin. | Many a man sins. |
| 5. 1. The tree bear fruits. | The tree bears fruit. |
| 2. The fruit of the earth. | The fruits of the earth. |
| 6. 1. He is reaping the fruit of his industry. | He is reaping the fruits of his industry. |
| 2. I now bear the consequence. | I now bear the consequences. |
| 3. It no consequences. | It is of no consequence. |
| 7. 1. He is out of his sense. | He is out of his senses. |
| 2. A boy of good senses. | A boy of good sense. |
| 8. 1. Keep your words. | Keep your word. |
| 2. A man of his words. | A man of his word. |
| 9. 1. <i>a</i> He has taken leave of his sense. | He has taken leave of his senses (he is mad). |
| <i>b</i> . I have taken five day's leave. | I have taken five days' leave. |
| 2. I am in bad circumstance. | I am in bad circumstances. |
| 3. You shall take the consequence. | You shall take the consequences. |
| 10. He gave me all the informations I wanted. | He gave me all the information I wanted. |
| <i>a</i> Money change hand. | Money changes hands. |
| 2. He has given me all this troubles. | He has given me all this trouble. |
| 11. 1. I cannot prosecute my study for want of means. | I cannot prosecute my studies for want of means. |
| 2. They are sent to Calcutta for study. | Thy are sent to Calcutta for study. |

Bad English.**Good English.**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 12. A five rupees note. | A five-rupee note. |
| <i>a</i> His both sons are B.A. | Both his sons are B.A.'s |
| <i>b</i> A ten years old boy. | A ten-year old boy. |
| <i>c</i> A summon is issued. | A summons is issued. |
| <i>d</i> Two day's holidays. | Two days' holiday. |
| 13. Don't add fuels to fire. | Don't add fuel to the fire. |
| The poet often praise
his own verse. | The poet often praises
his own verses. |
| 14. Put the clock to right. | Put the clock to rights. |
| Nothing but picture
books please little boy. | Nothing but picture books
pleases little boys. |
| <i>a</i> He is in his master's
good grace. | He is in his master's good
graces. |
| 15. I will not be friend
with a liar. | I will not be friends with
a liar. |
| 16. He dares not come. | He dare not come. |
| 17. He needs not come. | He need not come. |
| 18. He need my help. | He needs my help. |
| 19. I must need go. | I must needs go. |

SECTION VI.**MISUSES OF SINGULARS AND PLURALS****AND****Wrong omissions and insertions of articles****Bad English.****Good English.**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Fox have tail. | The fox has a tail. |
| 2. Cow have horn. | The cow has horns. |
| 3. Horse has mane | The horse has a mane. |
| 4. Money sweeten labour. | Money sweetens labour. |
| 5. Paper knife cut book. | The paper-knife cuts books. |

Bad English.

6. Paper is made from rag
7. Table have four leg.
8. Baker make bread.
9. Labour give health.
10. Water quench thirst.
11. Cook prepare the food.
12. Vice produce misery.
13. Master scold pupil.
This is a happy news.
14. Rain moisten earth.
15. Wicked fears to die.
16. The anger is madness.
- a They each earns Rs. 5 a month.
- b Mr. John and James is here.
- c Every town and vil- lage were burnt.
- d He is one of my class-fellow.
17. Carriage have wheel.
18. The wood is made into furnitures.
19. Sheeps are covered with the wool.
20. The rice is used for food
21. Mend your way.
22. Grocer sell the sugar.
23. The anxiety shorten life
24. The ice is cold.
25. The iron rust.
26. Sun ripen corn.
27. He is deaf to all good advices.

Good English.

- Paper is made from rags.
The table has four legs.
The baker makes bread.
Labour gives health.
Water quenches the thirst.
The cook prepares food.
Vice produces misery.
The master scolds the pupil.
This is happy news.
The rain moistens the earth.
The wicked fear to die.
Anger is madness.
They each earn Rs. 5 a month.
Messrs. John and James are here.
"Every town and village was burnt."
"He is one of my class-fellows."
The carriage has wheels.
Wood is made into furniture.
Sheep are covered with wool.
Rice is used as food.
Mend your ways.
The grocer sells sugar.
Anxiety shortens life.
Ice is cold.
Iron rusts.
The sun ripens the corn.
He is deaf to all good advice.

Bad English.

28. The God made sun.
29. Virtue bring happiness.
30. The walls are built of bricks and stones.
31. I have pain in head.
32. Elephant have short neck and long trunk.
33. Ram and Hem is liar.
34. Dog and cat is domestic animal.
35. I and he was once great friend
36. Grammar and Logic is different science.
37. Frequent commission of crimes harden heart.
38. The rich feasts poor.
39. The lion and tiger is beast of prey.
40. Bread and butter are my usual breakfast.
41. These cattles are our.
42. These cattle are my chief property.
43. The wheel and axle were out of repair.
44. There were racing and chasing in the field.
45. (a) Here are a nest and three eggs in it.
46. (b) There were a hen and three chickens in the court.

Good English.

- God made the sun.
- Virtue brings happiness.
- The walls are built of brick and stone.
- I have a pain in the head.
- The elephant has a short neck and a long trunk.
- Ram and Hem are liars.
- The dog and the cat are domestic animals.
- He and I were once great friends.
- Grammar and Logic are different sciences.
- Frequent commission of crimes hardens the heart.
- The rich feast the poor.
- The lion and the tiger are beasts of prey.
- "Bread and butter is my usual breakfast."
- These cattle are ours.
- These cattle is my chief property.
- "The wheel and axle ~~were~~ were out of repair."
- "There was racing and chasing in the field."
- Here is a nest with three eggs in it. *See page 23.*
- (b) "There was a hen and three chickens in the court. *See footnote 23.*"

Bad English.

47. Vegetables are his food
48. Wages of sin are death.
49. A hue and cry were raised after the thief.
50. What are the use and object of building it?
51. The United States differs each other in size.
- The United States are a republic.
52. Slow and steady often win the race.
53. The brandy and water were ready.

Good English.

- Vegetables is his food.
 The wages of sin is death.
 A hue and cry was raised after the thief.
 What is the use and object of building it?
 The United States differ from each other in size.
 The United States is a republic.
 "Slow and steady often wins the race."
 The brandy and water was ready.

a. b. These are elliptical sentences and, as such, they are sanctioned by the best usages; as,—There is a nest (and there are) three eggs in it; there was a hen (and there were) these chickens.

SECTION VII. MISCELLANEOUS ERRORS.

Bad English.

1. Any one have stole it.
- a* There is any news.
2. I ordered for it.
- a* I gave order of it.
3. I wish for your joy.
- a* I wish well of you.
4. He take not care for his health.
5. The girl fell from pony.
- He was fallen sick.
6. He sought the book but he could not get it.

Good English.

- Some one has stolen it.
 There is some news.
 I ordered it.
 I gave orders for it.
 I wish you joy.
 I wish you well.
 He does not take care of his health.
 The girl fell off her pony.
 He fell ill or got sick.
 He looked for the book but could not find it.

Bad English**Good English.**

- | | |
|---|---|
| 7. I know his whereabout. | I know his whereabouts. |
| a Is there a news? | Is there any news? |
| 8. All the family wa
separated with him. | All his family were
separated from him. |
| 9. He sent it at home. | He sent it home. |
| 10. The girl told his morn-
ing lessons. | The girl said her morning
lessons. |
| 11. He gavemevery shame. | He put me to much shame. |
| 12. We ate in same plate.— | ate out of the same plate. |
| a There are some news. | a There is some news. |
| b There is several sheep. | b There are several sheep. |
| a I forbade him not to go. | I forbade him to go. |
| 13. A pig and dog was on
ship. | A pig and a dog were on
board a ship. |
| 14. You are very cold, I
will do fire for you. | You are very cold, I will
make you a fire. |
| 15. My father insisted me
to talk English. | Father insisted on my
talking English. |
| 16. He prevented me not
to go there. | He prevented me from
going there. |
| 17. a. I have heard his
death yesterday. | I heard of his death yes-
terday. |
| 18. They got very fright. | They got a great fright. |
| 19. a. He ate many milk. | He drank much milk. |
| b He drank milk and bread. | He ate bread and milk. |
| c You had better gone now. | You had better go now. |
| 20. He fed the bear bread | He fed the bear on bread |
| 21. Surely do not beat him. | Be sure not to beat him. |
| 22. If you do noise, it will
flee away. | If you make a noise, it
will fly away. |
| 23. Give some milk in the
bowl. | Pour some milk into the
bowl. |

[25]

Bad English.**Good English.**

- | | |
|--|---|
| 43. She is woman in | He is a woman in |
| <i>effiminacy.</i> | <i>effiminacy</i> |
| 44. I will be glad to hear your good news. | I shall be glad to hear good news of you. |
| 45. Inform my case to him. | Inform him of my case. |
| 46. Four-footed animal is quadruped. | A four-footed animal is a quadruped. |
| 47. He tells all manners of evil against of me. | He says all manner of evils against me. |
| 48. It is ill manner not to salute one's superior. | It is ill manners not to salute one's superior. |
| 49. A son of her is died. | A son of hers is dead. |
| 50. I hoped that you will kindly give answer of my letter. | I hoped that you would kindly ^{give an} answer to my letter. |
| 51. The eyes of the boys is keen than the old men. | The eyes of boys are keener than those of old men. |
| 52. He is harmful man. | He is a mischievous man. |
| 53. What class you are ? | In what class are you ? |
| 54. Say me what will I do. | Tell me what I shall do. |
| 55. What he wants to me ? | What does he want of me ? |
| 56. Tell me what does he want to me. | Tell me what he wants with me. |
| 57. Do you know like what is it like ? | Do you know what it is like ? |
| 58. You are very liar. | You are a great liar. |
| 59. We depend our guardians our fooding and clothing. | We depend for our food and clothes on our guardians. |
| 60. He gave his daughter's marriage with Ram. | He gave his daughter in marriage to Ram. |

Bad English.

61. I have reached here safely yesterday.
62. His hairs are tall.
63. It was not your ought to tell me liar.
64. He was failed in English for five marks.
65. I have not given any examination during the past year.
66. I regret for having spoke angrily.
67. He was behaved badly with me.

Good English.

- I arrived here safe and sound yesterday.
 His hair is long.
 You ought not to have called me a liar.
 He failed in English by five marks.
 I have not had any examination during the past year.
 I regret having spoken angrily.
 He behaved badly to me or towards me.

WRONG OMISSION AND INSERTION OF PREPOSITIONS.

Bad English.

1. You will repent for it.
2. I objected this.
3. You will regret for it.
4. He was offended on me for my behaviour.
5. He is not an easy man to deal.
6. Do not covet for riches
7. Don't be covetous for it
8. We wish happiness.
9. We desire for peace
- Education makes us men
10. What was your object for going there ?

Good English.

- You will repent it or of it.
 I objected to this.
 You will regret it.
 He was offended at my behaviour.
 He is not an easy man to deal with.
 Do not covet riches.
 Don't be covetous of it.
 We wish for happiness.
 We desire peace.
 Education makes men of us.
 What was your object in going there ?

Bad English.

11. I objected him to go.
 a. I made him a friend.
12. He is related with me.
13. He set the house to fire.
 a. Fie to you!
14. He set fire on the house.
 b. I was late to home.
15. The house was set fire.
16. Ram was married with Sita.
17. A child is born of him.
18. He was born from poor parents.
19. He came with a view for making enquiries.
20. I went there with a view to see him.
21. He devotes two hours daily for writing letters.

Good English.

- I objected to his going.
I made a friend of him.
- He is related to me.
- He set the house on fire.
Fie upon you!
- He set fire to the house.
I was late home.
- The house was set fire to.
- Ram was married to Sita.
- A child is born to him.
- He was born of poor parents.
- He came with a view to making inquiries.
- I went there with a view to seeing him.
- He devotes two hours daily to writing letters.

I. Bad English.

1. I was so busy since the last two or three days that I got no time to write you. 2. I have arrived here day before yesterday with a very good health. 3. I am unwell since I have written you last. 4. My health is very better since late years. 5. I am little disappointed by receiving not a home letter to-day.

I. Good English.

1. I have been so busy during the last two or three days that I have had no time to write to you. 2. I arrived here the day before yesterday in

very good health. 3. I have been unwell since I wrote to you last. 4. My health has been much better of late years. 5. I have been a little disappointed at not receiving a letter from home to-day.

II. Bad English.

1. He promised me to give a prize, if I will give good examination. 2. He fell in river and drowned instantly. 3. On the last week a great danger was fallen on him; he was severely attacked with cholera from which he is not yet cured.

II. Good English.

1. He promised me a prize if I should do well in the examination. 2. He fell into the river and was instantly drowned. 3. In the last week a great danger befell him; he had a severe attack of cholera, of which he has not been yet cured.

SECTION VIII.

VARIETY OF EXPRESSION.

The same idea can be expressed in various ways.

1. Anger.

1. He is easily made angry
2. He loses his temper quickly
3. He is easily provoked
4. He is very touchy
5. He fires up at a word

2. He got angry.

1. He got into a rage
2. He lost his temper
3. He was out of temper (or humour)
4. He forgot himself—he lost his self-control

3. He got very angry.

1. He flew into a passion
2. His blood was up
3. He was in a very bad humour
4. He was all on fire
5. His eyes flashed fire
6. He quivered or foamed with rage
7. He was in high wrath or in a terrible rage
8. He was in the height of passion
9. His indignation was raised to the highest pitch (He was boiling with rage)
10. He was in an awful rage
11. He was black in the face

4. *Keep your temper.*

1. Don't forget yourself.
2. Don't put yourself into a fever

5. *Success.*

1. His efforts were crowned with success
2. He came off successful
3. He gained his point or object
1. His affairs turned out well
2. His affairs took a favourable turn
1. Perseverance ensures success
2. Labour never goes unrewarded
3. Perseverance seldom fails of success i uthe end

6. *Failure.*

1. He lost his labour
2. He made vain efforts
3. His efforts came to nothing
4. He came off ill
5. He laboured in vain

7. *Trustworthy.*

1. He is a man of honour
2. He is a man of his word
3. He is true to his word
4. He is as good as his word
5. His word may be depended on
6. He keeps his word or promise
7. He never breaks his word

8. *Hard words, angry or hot words*

1. 'There passed some words between them'
 2. 'They exchanged words together'
 3. High words passed between them
 4. They had high words with each other
 5. Words ran high between them
- To have words with, to quarrel with.*
1. They had words with each other
 2. They quarrelled with each other

9. *Word, promise.*

1. I give you my word
 2. You may rely on my word
 3. You may count on my word
 4. You may take me at my word
 5. You may take my word for it
1. He has given his word
 2. He has passed his word

10. *A Word, something ;*

1. I have a word with you in private
2. I have a word to say to you
3. I have something to say to you
4. I have something to tell you

11. Words.

"Pray, make no words about it, *i.e.*, don't mention it; make no fuss about it."

1. These are words of course, *i.e.* a mere talk without intention of action.
2. This is a mere form of words.
- a. He used hard words to me, *i.e.*, he spoke rudely to me
- b. He is wise *in word* (in speech only)

12. Word—message.

- a. Write me word at once
- b. Bring me word as to what he has to say
- c. Send him word as soon as possible
- d. Kindly leave word with your servant at what hour you will return.
- e. Express yourself *in a few words* (briefly)
- f. It is a by-word (a common saying)

13. If, *whether or not*.

1. Tell me if it is true
2. Tell me whether it is true
3. Tell me whether it is true or not
4. Tell me whether or not it is true

14. Expressions of Pain.

1. He heaved (gave or fetched) a sigh
2. He cried his eyes out
3. He cried himself blind
4. He beat his chest or wrung his hands
5. He tore his hair. 6. He rolled on the ground
6. He came to me with tears in his eyes
7. He was in a tearful mood
8. I tell you *what* (*something*)
9. I will tell you what (*something*)

15. Sadness.

1. His spirits were low. He was dejected.
2. His mind was upset. He was uneasy.
3. He was cast down or depressed.
4. He looked downcast.
5. He was all down in the mouth.
6. He was sick at heart. He was ill at ease.
7. He was disconsolate.
8. Nothing could give him consolation.
9. He lost heart *i.e.*, he lost courage.
10. He was overcome by his misfortune or overwhelmed with grief.

16. I am all anxiety—I am very anxious.

Don't be so anxious. Don't worry about that. Don't give yourself any trouble over it. Don't lose heart. Take it easy. Don't take it to heart. Don't grieve over it. Think no more of it. Don't be sorry for it. Make your mind easy. Calm your mind. Calm yourself. Be still. Keep your mind easy. Let your heart be at rest (or ease). Be comforted. Be composed. Don't put yourself out. Be at ease. Never mind that.

N. B. :—You may make your mind easy or you may set your heart at rest.

17. Never mind him.

1. Take no notice of him.
2. Do not trouble yourself about him.
3. Pay no attention to him.

17. A. Take the world easy.

1. Take all things easy.
2. (This is a happy world after all)
3. Let no work worry you.

18 How to ask one's name politely.

আপনার পরিচয় পাইয়া ধন্য হইতে পারি কি ?

1. May I have the honour of making your acquaintance ?
2. May I do myself the honour of your acquaintance ? আপনার পরিচয় পাইলে সুখী হই।
3. May I have the pleasure of making your acquaintance ?
বেশাদবি মাপ করিবেন, আপনার নাম জিজ্ঞাসা করিতে পারি কি ?
4. May (or might) I take the liberty of asking your name ?
5. May I be permitted to ask your name ?
6. May I venture to ask your name ?
7. May I be favoured with your card ?
8. I beg the favour of your name.
9. May I enquire your name ?
10. Will you please give me the pleasure of making your acquaintance ?
11. May I ask, sir, to whom I have the honour of talking ?
12. Whom have I the honour of addressing ?
13. Whom have I the honour of speaking to ?
14. May I know to whom I am speaking ?
15. I shall be glad to have the honour of making your acquaintance.

16. May I know your name?
17. What is your name, please?
18. Your name, please?
19. May I ask you to oblige me with your name?
20. I am afraid I do not know your name.
21. I beg to be excused for asking your name.
22. I am very anxious to know your name.
23. I fear to ask your name.
24. Have I the honour to address Mr. James?

N.B.—May I have the honour of shaking hands with you? আপনার সহিত করমর্দন করিরা যত্ন ইহিতে পারি কি?

19 Gratitude.

1. I do not know how to thank you as I ought to.
2. I owe you a debt that nothing can repay.
3. I am greatly indebted to you.
4. I owe you a deep debt of gratitude.
5. I cannot be too thankful to you আমার কৃতজ্ঞতা বাক্যদ্বারা এখানে প্রকাশ করিতে পারি না।
6. I cannot think you enough for your kindness.
7. I know my debt to you is more than I can repay.
8. The obligations I am under to you will never be out of my mind.
9. I shall ever be thankful to you for what you have done for me already.
10. I cannot sufficiently (or adequately) thank you for the favour you have done me.
11. I owe all my present happiness to you.
12. My success is all owing to you.
13. I owe to you my success in life.

14. I feel much indebted to you.
15. I cannot sufficiently thank you for your having made me what I am now (or for your having made a man of me.)
16. I cannot express, in so many words, the thanks I owe you.
17. I thank you very much for the trouble you have taken and the kindness you have shewn me.
18. I cannot thank you enough for the kind assistance you have given me.
19. Your kindness is such that I know not how to find words sufficient to acknowledge it.
20. I should feel under the greatest obligation to you, if you would be so kind as to give me a start in life.
21. I shall not forget your kindness as long as I live.

20. Friendship and agreement of mind.

1. I am on good (or friendly) terms with him.
2. He and I are great (or fast) friends.
1. A great friendship subsists between them.
2. The best understanding exists between them.
3. They are friendly with each other.
4. They understand each other.
5. They agree well together.
6. They are of one mind.
7. They enter into each other's views.
8. They love each other dearly.

তাহারা হরিরহর আত্ম।

9. They are close and fast friends.
10. They are bosom friends, or warm friends.

11. They are hand and glove with each other.
12. They are intimate friends.
13. They are very intimate with each other.
14. They are very fond of each other.

21. Enmity.

আমাদের মধ্যে ভালবাসা নাই। বিদ্বেষভাব।

1. There is no love lost between us, *i.e.* we have no love for each other.
2. He owes me a grudge.
3. He and I are not on speaking terms.
4. He and I are not on visiting terms.
5. He has dropped his acquaintance with me.

তিনি আমাকে পরিচিত বলিয়া স্বীকার করিতে চাহেন না।

6. He keeps out of my way. সে আমাকে ধরা দেয় না। সে আমার সম্মুখে আসে না।
7. He turns his back upon me.
8. His feelings are bitter against me.
9. He bears malice against me.
10. There is a misunderstanding between us.
11. He is at enmity with me.
12. He and I are at enmity.

22. Difference.

1. I had a difference with Ram.
2. I had a mild quarrel with him.
3. We disagreed with each other.

23. Forgiveness or reconciliation.

1. We have made it up.
2. We have forgotten the past (quarrel).

3. We are friends again.
4. We have shaken hands with each other.

23. A. Benevolence.

1. He is charitable or benevolent.
2. He is kind-hearted (or tender-hearted).
3. He is obliging তিনি পরোপকারী।
4. He does good to the people in distress.
5. He renders much service to the helpless.
6. He sympathises with the poor.
7. He feels for the poor. He is sorry for them.
8. He lends a hand to the poor.
9. He holds out a helping hand to the poor.
10. He enters into the feelings of others.

24. What is that to you? তাতে তোমার কি?

1. What matters it to you?
 2. What does it matter to you?
- ইহার সঙ্গে তোমার কোন সংশ্রব নাই।

1. You have nothing to do with it.
2. It is no business of yours.
3. It is no concern of yours.
4. That matter does not concern you.

25. School.

1. He is often away from school.
 2. He keeps away often from school.
 3. He is often absent from school.
 4. He often absents himself from school.
 5. He often plays truant. সে স্কুল পলায়।
- সে স্কুলে না যাইয়া পথে খেলা করিয়া বেড়ায়।

26. What is the matter with you ?

1. Is anything the matter with you ?
2. What is wrong with you ?
3. Is anything wrong with you ?
4. Has anything happened to you ?
5. What is (or has) become of you ?
6. What has happened to you ?
7. What has come over you ?
8. What is up with you ? (*Collog*)

27. He is selfish তিনি স্বার্থপর।

1. He consults his own wishes or pleasures.
2. He consults his own conveniences only.
3. He looks after (or regards) his own interest.

28. Liberality. দানশীলতা।

1. Be liberal, charitable or generous.
2. Open (or loose) your purse strings.

29. Prodigality (তিনি অপব্যয়ী ছিলেন।)

1. He was a prodigal or a spendthrift.
2. He misspent or threw away his money.
3. He made ducks and drakes of his money.
4. He squandered or wasted his money.
5. He lived above his means. আরের অতিরিক্ত ব্যয় করিতেন।

30. Economy (তিনি পরিশ্রিতব্যয়ী।)

1. He is an economist or he lives frugally.
2. He economises his expenses.
3. He husband his resources.

১. তিনি আগ বৃষ্ণ বান্ন করেন ।
২. He cuts his coat according to his cloth.
৩. He lives within his means.
৪. He keeps within his income.
৫. He lives up to his income.

31. He is a great miser. তিনি বড় কুপণ ।

১. He is a great miser.
২. He is a stingy fellow.
৩. He is very miserly or stingy.
৪. He is close-handed or an old screw.

32. Cruelty. (তাহার হৃদয় বড় কঠিন ।)

১. He is hard-hearted or stony-hearted.
২. He has a heart of stone. His is a heart of stone.
৩. He is cold-hearted or uncompassionate.

33. Style of living.

১. He lives in a high style.
২. His style of living is high.
৩. He lives fast (luxuriously.)
- N. B.—He is bred in the lap of luxury. তিনি ভোগ বিলাসের ক্রোড়ে লালিত পালিত ।

34. Pride.

১. He is a proud man.
২. He is a conceited fellow.
৩. He thinks too much of himself.
৪. He entertains a high opinion of himself.
৫. He is self-sufficient or he is wise in his own conceit.
6. He is wise in his own eyes.

35. Self-praise.

নিজের গুণগান করিওনা ।

1. Don't sound your own trumpet.
2. Don't brag of your own merits.

36. A rich man. (*a man of wealth*)

He is in good circumstances.

1. He is well off or well-to-do. তাঁহার অবস্থা খুব ভাল।
2. He is a well-to-do man.
3. He is a man of substance or a man of means.
4. He is a man of property.
5. He is a moneyed man or a man of money.
6. He is rolling in riches.
7. He is wallowing in wealth.
8. He is made of money or has made lots of money.
9. He has filled his purse, pockets, coffers &c.
10. He is rich as Cræsus. সে ধনে কুবের।

37. Lucky. *Fortunate.*

1. He is born rich. 2. Fortune smiles on him.
3. He is born to good luck.
4. He is born with a silver spoon in his mouth.
5. His star is in the ascendant.

38. I am in bad circumstances.

1. I am ill off or badly off. আমার অবস্থা খুব খারাপ।
2. I am in indigent circumstances.
3. I live from hand to mouth. দিন আনি দিন খাই।
4. I am unable to make both ends meet, i.e. I cannot make my income meet expenses.

39. I am unfortunate. আমি হতভাগ্য।

1. I am ill-fated.
2. Fortune frowns on me.
3. I am a prey to the frowns of fortune.
4. Ill fate has marked me for her own.
5. Evil destiny governs all my actions.
6. Everything goes wrong with me.
7. I am born to be unfortunate.

40. Impertinent. (ভূমি বড় বেয়াদব)।

1. You are very impertinent.
2. You are wanting in manners.
3. Your tongue is getting too long. *Slang.*
4. You give too much liberty to your tongue.
5. Don't put on big looks. তেড়িভেড়ি কারও না।
1. Don't bandy words with me. } মুখে মুখে
2. Don't answer me. } জবাব দিও না।

41. Timidity.

1. He trembled from head to foot.
2. He trembled all over, or shook all over.
3. He was pale as death.
4. His heart sank within him.
5. His heart failed him *i.e.*, he lost courage.
1. He is very timid.
2. He is afraid of his own shadow.
3. He cries before he is hurt.

42. Freedom. সে খাম্বেয়ালী।

1. He has his own way.
2. He has peculiar whims.
3. He does what he likes, wishes, or chooses.
4. He does what he likes best.

5. He has a will of his own.
1. He uses or exercises his own discretion.
2. He does what he thinks fit or proper.

43. Forgetfulness.

1. I have forgotten it entirely.
2. It has escaped my memory.
3. It is clean out of my recollection.
4. I cannot call it to mind.
5. I don't recollect it or I can't recollect it.

44. Memory.

1. I have a short memory.
2. I have a defective memory.
3. My memory plays me false.
4. My memory fails me.

45. Market. (আমি নিজে বাজার করি)।

1. I make my own market.
2. I do my own marketing.
3. I buy my eatables myself.

46. Shop.

1. I shall go out shopping
2. I shall go out to make some purchases.

47. Home.

To goes before *home* when it is a *noun*.
To is not used before *home* as an *adverb*.

1. The boys returned home after school hours.
2. The boys returned to their homes after school hours.

আমি বালকটাকে বাড়ীতে পৌছাইয়া দিলাম।

1. I took the boy home.
2. I helped the boy home.
3. I assisted the boy home.
4. I saw the boy home.
5. I took the boy to his home.
6. I reached the boy home.

N. B. I will see you to school. আমি তোমাকে
স্কুলে পৌছাইয়া দিব।

48. Afraid. ভয় করিও না।

1. Don't be afraid. 2. Never fear.
3. Don't be frightened 4. Have no fear.

49. Afraid of, for, to.

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. I am afraid of him. | 2. fear him. |
| 1. I am afraid for him. | 2. fear for him. |
| 1. I am afraid for his life. | 2. fear for his life. |
| 1. I fear to die. | 2. am afraid of dying. |

N. B. I am afraid I shall die. আমার বাইব বলিয়া ভয়
হইতেছে।

50.

আমি এখানে থাকিতে ভালবাসি। তাড়াতাড়ি করিও না।

1. I like to be here. 1. Take your time.
2. I like being here. 2. Don't be in a hurry.

51. তোমাকে দেখিয়া সন্তুষ্ট হইলাম।

1. I am *so* (*very*) glad to see you.
2. I am very pleased to see you.
3. I am very glad at seeing you.
4. I am very glad of seeing you.

52. তুমি কি করিতেছ ?

1. What are you about ? 2. What are you after ?
3. What are you at ? 4. What are you doing ?

N. B. He is knocking about. সে লক্ষ্য শূন্য হইয়া
এখানে ওখানে ভ্রমণ করিতেছে ।

53. এখান হইতে তোমার বাড়ী কত দূর ?

1. How far is your place from here ?
2. How far is it to your place ?

SECTION IX.

The same idea can be expressed in various ways
by changing the Parts of Speech :—

1. Father.

1. He is a father to me.
2. He takes a fatherly interest in me.
3. He takes a fatherly care of me.
4. He loves me as his own son.
5. He loves me as much as he does his own son.

N. B. "Father" is also used as a Verb ; as,
Temptation fathers (produces) sin.

2. Breakfast.

1. I have eaten my breakfast.
2. I have had my breakfast.
3. I have breakfasted.
4. I have done my breakfast.

3. Dinner.

1. He invited me to dinner at his place.
2. He invited me to his place for dinner.
3. He asked me to dine with him.

আমি পরিতোষপূর্বক আহ্বান করিয়াছি।

1. I have had a hearty meal.
 2. I have eaten heartily.
 3. I have eaten well.
 4. I have had a good meal.
 5. I have eaten my fill. পেট ভরিয়াখাইয়াছি।
- N. B. 1. I have made a good meal of it.
2. I have eaten it heartily.

4. Friend.

1. He was a friend to the poor.
2. He was the friend of the poor.
3. He was friendly with the poor.
4. He befriended the poor.

5. Trouble.

1. He gives me a great deal of trouble.
2. He troubles me a great deal.
3. He is very troublesome to me.

6. Thanks.

1. Many, many thanks for your last kind letter.
 2. I thank you very much for your last letter.
 3. Very many thanks for your last note.
- N. B. I feel very thankful to you for what you have done for me.

7. Silence.

- (a) 1. The boys kept silence for some time.
 2. The boys kept (or were) silent for some time.
 (b) 1. The teacher put the boys to silence or made them silent.
 2. The teacher silenced the boys.

8. Fail.

- (a) 1. Do not fail to come here soon.
 2. Come here soon without fail.
 (b) 1. I am sorry to hear that you have failed to pass the examination.
 2. I am sorry to hear of your failure in the examination.

N. B.—You have failed me=you have disappointed me.

9. Succeed.

1. I hope to succeed in the examination.
 2. I hope to be successful in the examination.
 3. I hope for success in the examination.

Opposite :—I have no hope of succeeding in the examination.

10. Hope.

- (a) 1. I hope to pass the examination.
 2. I have hopes of passing the examination.
 (b) 1. I am hopeful of success. 2. I hope for success.
N. B. I am confident (or sanguine) of success.

11. Talk.

1. I talked *to* him on this matter.
 2. I had a talk *with* him on this matter.

3. I talked the matter over with him *i. e.*,
I discussed the matter with him.

N. B. He talks big = he is a boaster. He can talk English. Don't talk unpleasant things. He talks nonsense. He talks away his time. I will give him a talking to = I will scold him আমি তাকে তিরস্কার করিব।

12. Look out for.

1. I am looking out for employment.
2. I am on the look-out for employment.

13. Pride.

1. He prides himself *on* his learning.
2. He is proud *of* his learning.
3. He takes great pride *in* his learning.

14. Say.

- (a) Tell me what you have to say.
- (b) You may have your say or say your say.

15. Know.

1. I have come to know of it.
2. It has come to my knowledge.
3. It has been brought to my knowledge.

16. Virtue and happiness.

1. Virtue produces happiness.
2. The virtuous are happy.
3. Virtuous men live happily.
4. A (*any*) virtuous man is happy.
5. The virtuous man is happy.
6. The man who is virtuous lives happily.
7. Happy is the man who is virtuous.

17. Attend.

1. Attend to what I say.
2. Give or pay attention to what I say.
3. Be attentive to what I say.
4. Listen attentively to what I say.
5. Do listen to me.

আমি খুব মনোযোগের সহিত শুনিতছি।

Ans. 1. I am all attention. 2. I am all ear.

18. Look.

1. May I look at the paper.
2. May I have a look at the paper.

19. Receive, to welcome.

- (a)
1. He received me kindly.
 2. He gave me a warm reception.

20. Receive, to get.

- (b)
1. I have received your letter of the 3rd inst.
 2. I am in receipt of your letter of the 3rd inst.

21. Purchase.

1. He has purchased some things.
2. He has made some purchases.

22. Favour.

- (a)
1. I beg the favour of a reply to this.
 2. I beg to be favoured with a reply to this.
- N. B. A favourable reply is requested.

23. Present, gift উপহার।

1. He made me a present of a book.
2. He presented me with a book.
3. He gave me a book as a present.

24. Think.

1. I did not think of it.
2. I did not give it a thought.

25. Pocket, watch.

1. Put this rupee into your pocket.
2. Pocket this rupee.

N. B. Pocket the *watch* and watch the pocket,
He pocketed the insult, *i. e.*, he patiently bore it.
He is a pick-pocket. গাঁট কাটা।

26. Absent.

1. He was absent from school yesterday.
 2. He absented himself from school yesterday.
 3. He kept away from school yesterday.
- N. B.* He played truant yesterday.

27. Help.

1. He gives me great help.
2. He helps me a great deal.
3. He is a great help to me.

28. Consent.

1. I consented to the proposal.
2. I gave my consent to the proposal.

29. Kind.

1. He has always been kind to me.
2. He has always shewn kindness to me.

3. He has always behaved kindly to me.
 4. He has always treated me kindly.
- N. B. What kind (sort) of man is he?
The rent is sometimes paid *in kind* (goods).

30. *Humble.*

1. "Be humble in your behaviour."
2. "Always behave yourself humbly"
3. Behave yourself with humility at all times.

31. *Near.*

1. He is near his end or his end is near.
2. He is nearing the grave.
1. Our examination is drawing near.
2. Our examination is nearing (or near at hand).

32. *Thread and needle*

1. Thread the needle. হুচে সূতা পরাও।
2. Pass the thread through the needle.

33. *Secret.*

1. He told me a secret which I will keep secret.
1. Keep it secret. 2. Keep it a secret.

34. *Learning and Wealth.*

1. It is better to have learning than wealth.
2. To be learned is better than to be wealthy.

35. *Reply.*

1. He has replied to my letter.
2. He has made a reply to my letter.
3. My letter has been replied to by him.

36. Remember.

1. I do not remember it.
2. I have no remembrance of it.

37. Occur.

1. This occurs daily.
2. This is an every-day occurrence.

38. Head.

1. Ram is at the head of the list of scholars.
2. Ram heads the list of scholars.

39. Want.

1. I want for nothing—আমার কোন অভাব নাই।
2. I am not in want of anything.

তিনি মিছামিছি আমাকে গালি দিলেন।

1. He abused me for nothing.

তিনি বিনাবেতনে আমাকে ইংরাজী শিখান।

1. He teaches me English for nothing.
 2. He teaches me English *gratis*.
- N. B. He is *good for nothing*, i. e. worthless.

40. Feast.

1. He gave a feast to many beggars.
2. He feasted many beggars.

41. Pleasure.

আমি আপনার আজ্ঞাধীন।

1. I wait on your pleasure.
 2. I am ready to do what it may please you to ask me.
3. My services are placed at your disposal.
- N. B. I wait on your leisure, i. e., I am ready to wait till you have time to see me.

42. *Master.*

1. "He was master of the subject."
2. "He fully mastered the subject."

43. *Fall.*

1. He had a fall from the horse.
2. He fell off the horse.

44. *Treat* জনযোগ ।

তিনি সে দিন আশাদিগকে মিষ্টমুখ করাইয়াছেন ।

1. He gave us a treat the other day *i. e.*, he gave us some nice things to eat and drink.
2. He treated us to sweetmeats a day or two ago.

45. *Fever.*

1. I feel feverish জ্বর জ্বর বোধ হচ্ছে ।
2. I am expecting an attack of fever.

46. *Kind.*

1. That was very kind of you.
2. That was great kindness on your part.

N. B. It is very kind of you to have come to see me.

47. *Worth.*

1. I have bought ten rupees worth of books.
2. I have bought books worth ten rupees.
3. I have bought books of the value of Rs. ten.
1. It is worth remembering.
2. It is worthy of remembrance.
1. I have got my money's worth.
2. The things I have bought are worth the money paid for.

N. B. I take it for what it is worth, *i. e.*, I consider it a matter of no importance.

Different uses of **worth**.

It is not worth having. It is not worth mentioning. It is not worth speaking of. It is not worth a straw = it is good for nothing. It is not worth while to do it. The famous Tajmahal is worth seeing. This book is worth reading.

48. *Treat.*

1. He is treating me তিনি আমাকে চিকিৎসা করিতেছেন।
 2. I am under his treatment. এ
- N. B. He is attending me. এ

49. *Ruin.*

1. Intemperance has ruined many persons.
2. It has been the ruin of many a person.

48. *Play : work : study.*

1. The boys are at play. 1. He is at work.
2. They are playing. 2. He is working.
1. He is at study.
2. He is studying.

50. *Dear.*

1. He was dear to his parents.
2. He endeared himself to his parents.
3. His parents loved him dearly.

N. B. He was all in all to his father, i.e., he was the dearest object of his father's love.

51. *Fond.*

1. His parents are fond of him or fondle him.
 2. His parents have great fondness for him.
- N. B. They doat (or dote) on him.

52. *Love.*

1. My elder brother does not love me.
2. He has no love for me.
3. There is no love lost between us.

53. *Doubt.*

1. I am doubtful of his success.
2. I have doubts of his success.
3. I doubt his success.

54. *Idle.*

1. He is an idle boy.
2. He idles away his time.
3. He spends his time idly.
4. He is an idler.

55. *Rich.*

1. He *got* (became) rich quite suddenly.
2. He *got* (obtained) riches suddenly.

SECTION X

Sentences for conversation.

A question may be put and answered in various ways :—

Ques. Are you not going to school to-day ?

„ Would you not attend school to-day ?

- Ans.**
1. I shall not go to school to-day.
 2. I shall not attend school to-day.
 3. I am not going to school to-day.
 4. I shall not be going to school to-day.

- Ques.** Did you have any examination last week ?
Ans. I have not had any examination during the past one week, or, I had no examination last week-

Examination.

- Ques.** 1. *Did you appear at the examination ?*
 2. Did you sit for the examination ?

- Ans.** 1. I sat for the examination.
 2. I presented myself for the examination.
 3. I went in for the examination.

- Ques.** How have you done in your examination ?

- Ans.** 1. I have done badly in the examination.
 2. I have no hopes of passing the examination.
 3. I have not the least chance of success.
 4. I am afraid I shall fail in the examination.
 5. I do not think I shall pass the examination.
 6. I doubt whether I shall pass.
 7. My success is doubtful.
 8. I might barely pass.
 1. I have done fairly well in the examination and I expect to obtain pass marks.
 2. I have not answered the questions to my entire satisfaction.

Lessons.

1. How is he at lessons ?
 2. How does he repeat his lessons ?
 3. How does he say his lessons ?

- Ans.** He is clever at his lessons.

Walking.

- Ques.** 1. Do you go out for a walk in the morning ?
 2. Do you take a walk in the morning ?

- Ans.** 1. I go out in the morning for an airing.
 „ 2. I go out for a walk to enjoy the fresh air.

Ques. Where have you been ?

- Ans.** 1. I have been to the river side for an airing.
 „ 2 I went to the river side for an airing.

Reading.

1. Have you read this paper ?
2. Have you gone through this paper ?
3. Have you done with this paper ?
4. Have you finished reading it ?

আমি এই সংবাদপত্র আদ্যোপান্ত পাঠ করিয়াছি।

1. I have read the paper through.
2. I have read it through and through.

তোমার পড়া মুখস্থ বলিতে পার কি ?

Can you say your lesson by heart ?

Yes, Sir, I can say it without looking at my book.

Read to me. আমাকে একটা ভাল বিষয় পড়িয়া শুনাতো।

Read an interesting story to me out of the book.

Read to me something interesting.

Home.

তুমি কত দিন বাড়ী ছাড়া ?

- Ques.** 1. How long have you been away from home ?
 „ 2. How long is it since you left home ?
 „ 3. Have you been away from home any length of time ?
 „ 4. How long have you been absent from home ?

- Ans.** 1. I have long been absent from home.
 „ 2. I have long been away from home.

Education.

Ques. Have you had a good education?

Ans. I am not well educated.

I have never been at college.

Ques. How far have you gone in your studies?

Ans. I have read up to the Matriculation standard.

FORMS OF LEAVE APPLICATION

Section XI.

Sir,

As I have had a severe attack of fever since last Thursday, I have been unable to attend school. Will you be so good as to grant me leave for these days only?

Sir,

My sister's marriage having taken place on the 24th *ultimo*, I kept away from school for a week. Kindly grant me leave of absence for these days.

Sir,

As I am too ill to attend school to-day. I beg that you will kindly mark me sick on the daily register.

Sir,

Having urgent business to attend to, I was unavoidably absent from school on the 4th instant, so I hope you will kindly excuse my absence for that day.

Sir,

As my guardian is under orders of transfer to Agra, I solicit the favour of your granting me a transfer certificate.

Sir,

The Sradha ceremony of my father comes off on Thursday next. Will you kindly grant me four days' leave and oblige.

My dear Sir,

As I am feeling unwell and am unable to attend to my lessons, will you kindly grant me permission to go home?

Dear Sir,

I am very sorry to inform you that my mother is very ill and that I am unable to leave her. I beg that you will kindly grant me leave for to-day.

Sir,

I beg that you will kindly admit me as a free student, as I am too poor to pay the school fee.

Sir,

I am suffering from a severe attack of fever which renders me quite unfit to attend school. I beg that you will kindly grant me leave of absence for a week.

Sir,

As I am very ill, I shall feel grateful, if you will kindly grant me five days' leave.

Sir,

I have come to school without having my meal. Kindly grant me leave of absence for the rest of the day.

Sir,

As I have been in ill health since last Monday which has rendered me quite unfit to attend school, I hope you will kindly excuse my absence until I am better again, (or till my recovery).

Sir,

As I have been down with fever since last Saturday, I hope you will kindly excuse my absence till I get well again (or till I am well again).

Sir,

Owing to the heavy rain yesterday and my living a great distance from the school, I was unable to attend class, so I ask you to kindly excuse my absence.

Sir,

Owing to a heavy shower of rain on my way to school, I have been wet through, will you please grant me permission to go home and change my clothes?

Sir,

Owing to a severe headache I am unable to attend to my lessons, I hope you will kindly grant me permission to go home.

Sir,

Owing to my mother's illness I am required at home to look after her, so please grant me leave of absence for a day or two.

Sir,

As I have been laid up with fever since yesterday I would request you to grant me sick leave till I am quite well again.

Sir,

Owing to a severe attack of fever since Monday last, I have been confined to bed for the last four days. Will you be kind enough to grant me sick leave for four days only?

Sir,

We the students of this school would most respectfully ask the favour of your granting us three days' holiday in honour of your visit to our school.

SECTION XII.

How to begin a letter.

1. I am sorry to say that I have not heard from home for about a month.

2. I have long expected the pleasure of a letter from you but to no purpose. 3. I offer you my sincere thanks for your last kind letter, which I have read with great pleasure. 4. Let me know how you have done in the examination and when your school closes for the summer vacation.

5. Your dear image has never been out of my memory. 6. I hope to see you very soon, you have been away a very long time.

7. I am very much obliged to you for your favour of the 10th. 8. I am in receipt of your favour of the 15th. 9. I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your favour of the 28th ultimo. 10. In reply to yours of the 5th instant, I am very glad to inform you that my health is completely restored. 11. I am happy to be able to inform you that I am getting on quite well again. 12. I am glad to find by your letter just received that you and your family are enjoying excellent health. 13. I thank you a thousand times for the budget of interesting news you have furnished me with. 14. It was with inexpressible delight that I perused your welcome lines of the 6th instant. 15.

I am truly sorry to hear that your circumstances are so straitened. 16. I thank you most heartily for your last letter. 17. I miss you very much indeed and I hope to hear in your next letter that father is better and that you will be able to come home in a day or two. 18. I got your very kind letter yesterday. 19. I am very sorry to have occasioned you so much anxiety, and am most grateful to you for your timely aid. You may depend upon my following your advice, and proving myself worthy of your generous kindness. 20. I have received your kind letter, and thank you for it. 21. I have just received your letter of the 4th instant. 22. I was glad to get a letter from you, for indeed anything that comes from you is very welcome to me. 23. Your loving letter has made me very happy. 24. Very many thanks for your kind note. 25. I thought it so kind of you to write to me. 26. I have been expecting a letter from you for some time past, and cannot help fearing that you are perhaps suffering from some disease (or that something is the matter with you). 27. I have now been here nearly a year, and like my school-life better than I did at first, 28. Many, many thanks for your kind note. 29. I am very glad to receive your letter of the 4th instant. 30. I am exceedingly glad to have received your letter of the 4th instant. 31. My heart longs for you. 32. I shall start for home as soon as an opportunity presents itself.

How to ask for a reply.

1. Reply sharp.
2. Write to me as soon as you receive this.
3. Reply to my letter at once.

4. Write to me on the subject soon. 5. Do write to me immediately. 6. I shall be in great suspense until I receive your reply. 7. Pray, write immediately. 8. I shall be obliged, if you will favour me with an answer to my letter. 9. I solicit the favour of an early reply. 10. Please let me hear from you soon. 11. Oblige me with an answer to my letter. 12. An immediate reply is requested. 13. I hope you will favour me with an answer. 14. Write to me without fail. 15. I beg to be favoured with a reply at your convenience. 16. I am anxiously waiting for a reply. 17. Write to me as soon as possible. 18. May I hope that you would kindly write to me at your earliest convenience. 19. Thanking you in anticipation of a reply, I remain yours sincerely,

How to finish a letter.

1. Give my kindest regards to all your family. 2. Give my love to your children. 3. Kiss your children for me. 4. Make my respects to Babu, so and so. 5. Present my best compliments to—so and so. 6. Remember me most kindly or affectionately to my valued friend so and so. 7. My hearty love I present to you and my sister, my blessings on and love to dear Birendra and the little ones. 8. My love to all the members of your family. 9. Will you kindly tender my best thanks to your elder brother for his kind remembrance of me? 10. Will you kindly convey my thanks to so and so. 11. I wish you all possible success in your scholastic career. 12. I wish you every success in life. 13. —requests me to convey his best wishes to you. 14. Good bye

and love to you and all your family. 15 I am all right, hoping you are well. 16. I am well and hope you are so too. 17. Hoping you will give my love to the little ones. 18. I trust you are keeping good health.

How to write a letter.

I am anxious for your letter—তোমার পত্রের জগ উদ্দিগ্ন ।

I am anxious to hear from you ঐ

I miss you very much,—তোমার অভাব খুব অনুভব করি ।

I long to see you—তোমাকে দেখিতে খুব ইচ্ছা করি ।

I owe you one letter—তোমার পত্রের উত্তর দেই নাই ।

I am in your debt of one letter ঐ

I am longing to see you—তেমাকে দেখিতে বড়ই ইচ্ছা ।

1. I hope to hear from you soon—শীঘ্র তোমার পত্র

2. I expect a letter from you soon পাইতে আশা করি ।

It is a long while since I had the pleasure of seeing you—অনেক কাল হইল তোমার দর্শনস্বখে বঞ্চিত আছি ।

I am sorry I have not heard from you for a long time—বহুকাল হইল তোমার পত্র না পাওয়াতে দুঃখিত আছি ।

I am at a loss to account for your continued silence—তুমি যে কেন বহুকাল হইতে আমার নিকট পত্র লিখিতেছ না

তাহার কারণ আমি ভাবিয়া স্থির করিতে পারি না ।

I feel quite impatient at not hearing from home—

বাড়ির কাহারন্ত পত্র না পওয়াতে অত্যন্ত অস্থির আছি ।

Relieve my anxiety by dropping a line or two—হুই

এক পংক্তি লিখিয়া আমার চিন্তা দূর কর ।

I have not heard from you since I left home—বাড়ী
ছাড়িবার পর তোমার কোন পত্র পাই নাই।

I have been unwell for some days past—কয়েক দিবস
একটু অসুস্থ আছি।

Further particulars will be given in any next, or
more will follow.—আগামী পত্রে সবিশেষ লেখা যাইবে।

অনেক কাল হইল তোমার চিঠি পাইতেছি না।

1. It is a long while since I heard from you.
2. I received a letter from you a long while ago.
3. I have not had a letter from you for a long time—
You will be glad to hear that I arrived here safely
yesterday,—আমি সন্তোষের সহিত তোমাকে জানাইতেছি
যে, গত কল্য আমি এখানে নির্বিঘ্নে পৌঁছিয়াছি।

I am greatly pleased to hear of your recovery,—
তোমার আরোগ্যের কথা শুনে আমি অত্যন্ত সন্তুষ্ট হইলাম।

Your letter, dated Agra 5th July, to hand,—তুমি
আগ্রা হইতে ৫ই জুলাই যে পত্র লিখিয়াছ তাহা পাইয়াছি।

I shall write to you on the 2nd Proximo—আগামী
মাসের ২রা তারিখে তোমার নিকট পত্র লিখিব।

Your favour of the 4th instant came to hand yester-
day—আপনার ৪ঠা তারিখের পত্র গত কল্য পাইয়াছি।

Do not write to me till you hear again from me—
পুনর্বার আমার চিঠি না পাইয়া আমার নিকট পত্র লিখিও না।

The next you will receive from me will be from
Calcutta—কলিকাতায় পৌঁছিয়া পুনরায় তোমাকে পত্র লিখিব।

I have not heard from you for a fortnight—১৫ দিন
হইল তোমার পত্র পাই নাই।

SECTION XIII.

Difference in meaning.

1. (a) He walked *into* the garden = He went inside the garden or he entered the garden.

(b) He walked *in* the garden = He being in the garden, walked in it.

2. (a) Have you ever been *to* Gya? = Did you ever visit Gya?

(b) Have you ever been *in* Gya? = Did you ever stay in Gya, or were you ever in Gya?

3. (a) He spoke *in* English = He expressed himself through the medium of the English language.

(b) He spoke *on* English = The subject of his discourse was the English language.

(c) He spoke *about* the English = The subject of his discourse was the English nation.

4. (a) Much depends on the boy *going* to school = much depends on the school-going boy.

(b) Much depends on the boy's *going* to school = much depends on the *going* of the boy to school.

5. (a) What do you think of my *horse running* to-day? *i.e.*, the horse has not run yet, what is your opinion about letting it run to-day?

(b) What do you think of my *horse's running* to-day? *i.e.*, the horse has run. Do you think that it has run well or badly?

6. (a) The child died on the *day of its birth* *i.e.*, the child died the day on which it was born.

(b) The child died on *its birth-day* = the child died the day of the year on which its birthday

was kept, *i. e.*, when it was one year old or two or three or four or five years old. We say "to-day is my birth day."

7. (a) He was away in the school = he was not at home, *i. e.*, he was in the school.

(b) He was away from the school *i. e.*, he absented himself from the school.

8. (a) She is confined, *i. e.*, she is in childbed.

(b) She is confined to her bed = she is laid up with illness.

9. (a) The general raised the seige of the town, *i. e.*, he relinquished the siege.

(b) The general laid siege to the town, *i. e.*, he besieged the town.

10. (a) Set the clock right = Put the clock to the hour.

(b) Set the clock to rights = Have the clock repaired.

11. (a) He works in wood = He is a carpenter.

(b) He works in the woods. = He works in the jungles, *i. e.*, he is a forester or a wood-cutter.

12. (a) He works in irons = he works in fetters.

(b) He works in iron = he is a blacksmith.

13. (a) Some one can do it = A particular man can do it.

(b) Any one could do it = Any or every one could do it.

14. (a) He is a neighbour to him = He behaves to him in a neighbourly manner.

(b) He is neighbour to him = He lives near him.

15. (a) He and I reached Agra at the same

time, *i.e.* at the same point of time, say, at five o'clock.

(b) He and I reached Agra *in* the same time, *i.e.*, the time we took in our journey was the same, say, five hours.

16. (a) I am satisfied *with* his work = his work has given me satisfaction.

(b) I am satisfied *of* his innocence = I am convinced of his innocence.

17. (a) He has been to see me = he came to see me.
(b) I have been to see him = I went to see him.

18. (a) Take advice = consult a physician or a lawyer.

(b) Take his advice = follow his advice.

(a) I *dare say* (*suppose*) I am quite wrong.

(b) I venture to say = I make bold to say.

19. (a) He is the *last* man to do it = it is impossible for him to do it. Last = improbable.

(b) It is a matter of the *last* (greatest or *utmost*) importance, *i.e.*, it is a very important matter.

(c) It is a matter of the *least* importance, *i.e.*, it is a matter of no importance.

20. (a) He is *too old* to manage his own affairs, *i.e.*, he is so old that he *cannot* manage his own affairs.

(b) He is *old enough* to manage his own affairs, *i.e.*, he has arrived at the proper age to manage his own affairs.

N.B.—Too old = too much advanced in years.

Old enough = at manhood or years of discretion.

21. (a) The Lord's day = The Christian Sabbath or Sunday.

(b) The day of the Lord = The day of judgment after death.

22. (a) This is a picture of my friend = This is an image, likeness or representation of my friend.

(b) This is a picture of my friend's = This picture belongs to my friend.

23. Healthy and wholesome.

We cannot expect to be healthy unless we eat wholesome food.

24. Shade and Shadow.

(a) *Shade* denotes the absence of the light; trees naturally produce a *shade* by means of their branches and leaves. It is agreeable in the heat of summer to sit in the shade.

(b) *Shadow* denotes the figure of the body which intercepts the light.

The child was surprised that in the *shade* he had no *shadow*. In the heat of the day labourers work in the *shade* of a tree.

25. Strike and beat.

(a) *Strike* means to give a single blow,

(b) *Beat* to give more than one; as, Ram struck his brother for which he was beaten by his master.

26. Reproach and Reprove.

You may reprove me for what I have done, but my conscience does not reproach me.

27. To tie and bind.

We speak of *tying* a string, but of *binding* a book. A man is *bound* by engagements. He was bound hand and foot. His legs were tied. His hands were tied.

28. (a) *Day work* is the work done in the day.

(b) *Work day* is a week day except Sunday.

29. (a) He wrote in difficult *language* (*style*.)

(b) He wrote in *a* difficult *language* (such as Greek, Latin, Sanskrit &)

30. (a) He showed me *over* (or *into*) his house = He showed me all the things inside his house by leading me from one room into another.

(b) He showed me his house = He pointed out his house to me.

(a) I set the book *on fire* = I burnt the book. (b) I set the book *on the fire* I placed the book on the fire in order to warm it.

Healthy and Healthful.

31. (a) " A healthy child " is a child in good health.

(b) " A healthy place " is a place where one keeps well.

(c) " Healthful sports " are sports conducive to health.

32. (a) Apply (make an application) to him.

(b) Apply yourself (give great attention) to learning.

33. (a) I have not heard *of him* for a long time, i. e., I have heard nothing about him &c.

(b) I have not heard *from* him for a long time *i. e.*, I have not had a letter from him &c.

Sick and Sickly.

34. He who is *sick* may be made well ; but he who is *sickly* is seldom really well.

(a) The sick man = the man who is ill.

(b) The sickly man = the man who is generally ill.

Ill and Ill off.

35. (a) He is ill = he is in bad health.

(b) He is ill off = he is in bad circumstances.

Learn and teach.

36. (a) 'To learn' is to receive instruction.

(b) 'To teach' is to give instruction.

(c) To teach is to learn; as, A teacher reads with his students or takes pains with his pupils.

N. B.—I as a teacher can correctly say "I read with Ram in his early days." = I gave him lessons.

To give a lesson.

37. (a) I gave a lesson to him for his unmanly conduct, *i. e.*, I rebuked him and thus gave him a warning as a lesson.

(b) I gave a lesson to him on Astronomy *i. e.*, I imparted instruction to him on Astronomy.

(c) I will give or teach you a fine lesson, *i. e.*, I will punish you severely.

Answer and reply

38. "Every reply is an answer, though every answer is not a reply."

(a) We give an answer to a question.

(b) We make a reply to a charge or an objection.

You made a reply to my letter but you did not give an answer to my question.

N. B.—'Reply' as a verb is followed by *to* ; as, I replied to his letter = I answered his letter.

39. (a) He wrote some poetry—He composed some poems.

(b) He wrote *out* some poetry = He copied some poetry.

40. (a) Old men = Men advanced in years.

(b) Men of old = Men of former times.

(c) Men of the old = Men who keep to old customs ; as, He is a gentleman of the old school.

41. (a) He will come here *on* Monday next = He will be here on Monday next.

(b) He will come here *by* Monday next = he will come here on or before Monday. Here *by* means *not later than*.

42. (a) He will come here *in* an hour = It will take him one hour in coming.

(b) He will come here *within* an hour = he will positively come before the end of one hour.

43. (a) "It is I" is emphatic.

(b) "It is me" is colloquially used.

44. (a) The other day—A day or two ago or only a few days ago ; as, The other day I saw him.

45. (a) Another day—some other day : Come to me another day.

(c) Every other day—on every second day ; as, He writes to me every other day.

46. (a) I will see you home—I will accompany you to your house, or I will take you home.

(b) I will see you to school. *i. e.*, I will take you to school.

47. (a) An old-book seller = A man who sells old books. (b) An old book-seller = An old man who sells books.

48. (a) A *respectful* man is one who respects others; as, Schoolboys should be respectful.

(b) A *respectable* man is one who is respected by others; as, He is a respectable man.

49. (a) My family members = My married sons and daughters having families.

The members of my family, *i. e.*, my wife, sons and daughters.

Doubtful and suspicious.

50. (a) His death is *doubtful*—I have a doubt about his death, *i. e.*, it is a matter of doubt whether he is living or dead.

(b) His death is *suspicious*, *i. e.*, there is no doubt about his death, but then somebody might be at the bottom of his death (he may have been poisoned.) The police generally enquire into the cause of suspicious deaths.

Encourage and instigate

51. (a) 'Encourage' is used in a good sense.

(b) 'Instigate' is used in a bad sense. Lady Macbeth *instigated* her husband to murder Banquo. We are *encouraged* by kindness.

Idle, lazy, Indolent.

52. (a) The *idle* do nothing useful.

(b) The *lazy* do nothing at all.

N.B.—A schoolboy is idle who will not learn his lessson but he is active enough in that which pleases himself. A man who plays cards at all times may be called *idly busy*.

He is idly busy, *i. e.* he is busy but not to the purpose. *A schoolboy cannot be idle.*

We say 'He is *lazy* at work, lazy in walking or lazy in sitting.

(c) "An *indolent* man fails in activity from a defect both in the mind and the body, he will not only not move, but he will not even think, if it gives him trouble."

53. (a) He was starved to death—he died of starvation.

(b) He was frightened to death—he was frightened out of his wits, *i. e.*, he was not dead.

N.B.—'He was worried to death' 'He was sick to death' 'he was dead tired,' and 'he was dead drunk *imply* 'he was not dead'

'He was "stabbed to death" He was shot dead' *i. e.*, 'he died then and there.'

54. (a) He is *good looking* (handsome)

(b) He looks *well* (healthy)

55. (a) A family man = a man having a wife and children.

(b) A man of family = a man of high birth

(c) A married man = a man having a wife.

56. (a) He is at home—in his home.

He is *at home* (comfortable) here.

57. (a) I was out of his mind—he forgot me.

me (b) He was out of his mind = he was insane.

(c) He is in his right mind = he is sane.

(a) He was taken ill = he fell ill.

- (b) He took ill = he fell ill = he got sick.
 (c) He took it ill = he was offended at it.
 (a) He is not himself—not in his senses.
 (b) He has forgotten himself = he has lost his self-control.

60. (a) "It is *about* 9 o'clock" is said when a greater part of the ninth hour has elapsed.

(b) "It is *nearly* 9 o'clock" is said when it is just on the point of striking nine.

Hope and Expect.

61. (a) We *hope* for that which is good.
 (b) We *expect* that which is good or bad.
 A young man hopes to live many years.
 An old man expects to die in a few years.
 We hope for better times or for the best.
 I hope to succeed = I hope for success.
 I expect success = I hope for success.
 I expect happy news or sad news.
 I never expected such a good result.
 I never expected such a bad result.
 He is shortly expected home.
 I expect it in a day or two.

Due to, by.

62. (a) Some money is due to him by me = I owe him some money (I am in his debt)

(b) Some money is due to me by him = he owes me some money (He is in my debt).

N.B.—Pay the money due to your creditors.

(c) His reply *was due* (ought to have arrived) yesterday. My success is due to you—I owe my success to you. 'Respect is *due* (ought to be paid) to our superiors.'

Give the devil his due—Praise even the notorious man for any good points in his character.

63. (a) A house-boat=a boat serving the purpose of a house.

(b) A boat house—a house to keep boats in.

Search.

64. (a) I searched Ram—I examined Ram's *person* (body) to see what he had about him, or I examined his clothes or other belongings.

(b) I searched for Ram—I tried to find out where Ram was.

Ask.

65. (a) I asked *for* Ram—I asked where he was.

(b) I asked (questioned) him how he was.

(c) I asked (invited) him to dinner.

(d) Did you *ask for* (want) it?

(e) May I ask a favour of you=may I ask you for a favour.

(e) I asked (begged) a favour of him.

(f) Ask (put) no questions.

(g) Ask (request) him to see me.

(h) He asked (inquired) about my health.

Sick.

66. (a) I have long been *sick* (*ill*) of fever.

(b) I have long been *sick of* (*disgusted with*) the world.

Suffer.

67. (a) I suffered (underwent) greater anxiety.

(b) I cannot suffer (allow) you to go alone,
i. e., I cannot bear to see you go alone.

Book.

68. (a) I am in his book=I have incurred his displeasure.
 (b) I am in his books=I am indebted to him.
 (c) I am in his good books=I am on his list of friends.
69. (a) He is a bad character (person.)
 (b) He has a character (reputation).
70. (a) A beast of burden=a beast that carries heavy loads.
 (b) A beast of prey=a beast that preys on other animals.

Get.

71. (a) He is going to *get* (be) married.
 (b) He is going to *get* (have) her married.
 (a) *Get into* (enter) the carriage.
 (b) *Get out of* (come down) the carriage.
72. (a) A mad house=A mad family.
 (b) A mad-house=A lunatic asylum.

Refuse and Deny.

73. (a) We *refuse* to do a thing; as, He refused to do it; he refused to go there.
 (b) We *deny* having done a thing; as, he denied going there.
74. (a) The robbers were *in* possession of the Police Sub-Inspector=They had him in their power, *i. e.* they seized him.
 (b) The robbers were *in the* possession of the Police Sub-Inspector=He had them in his custody or keeping.

75. (a) We *foretell* by calculation ; as, The astronomer foretells eclipses.

(b) We *predict* from mere conjecture , as, Astrologers predict good or bad fortune.

76. (a) To *permit* is to grant leave ; as, I was permitted to play.

(b) To *allow* is not to forbid ; as, I was allowed to play, *i. e.* my guardian did not prevent me from playing ~~not~~ did he permit me to do so.

77. (a) I asked him how he *did* (*performed*) it.

(b) I asked him how he *did* (*fared or was*).

78. (a) I do not believe the doctor=I do not believe what he says.

(b) I do not believe *in* the doctor=I do not put faith in his abilities as a doctor.

89. (a) He climbed *up* a tree—he went up a tree simply. We climb or climb up a tree.

(b) He climbed *into* a tree—he ascended a tree and lay concealed among the branches.

(c) A creeping plant climbs *on* a tree.

80. (a) I consulted *with* him *i. e.*, we consulted to gether about something.

(c) I consulted him, *i. e.*, I asked his advice regarding myself.

81. (a) He stole the child—he took away the child secretly.

(b) He robbed the child—he stole the ornaments or the clothes the child had on.

82. (a) He arrived *late*—he arrived after the appointed time.

(b) He arrived *late*ly—he arrived recently.

83. (a) He went home direct = went straight home, (without stopping elsewhere on the way.)

(b) He went home directly — he went home without delay.

84. (a) I found the road *easy* = I found the road not difficult to walk on.

(b) I found the road *easily* = I found the road without difficulty.

85. (a) Your father likes to see you = you are with him and he takes pleasure in seeing you.

(b) Your father wishes to see you, you *i. e.* your father would like to see you, you being away.

86. (a) He came to (*near*) the door.

(b) He came *at* the door = he rushed at the door with great force as if to strike somebody.

87. (a) I have mistaken you = I have not understood your meaning. (b) I am mistaken = I am wrong = I am in the wrong.

(c) I have been mistaken *in* you = I thought you to be a good man, but I now find that you are a bad man (or, I thought you to be a bad man, but I now find you are a good man).

88. (a) These words were *not said* by him = these words were not uttered by him.

(b) These words were unsaid by him = he first said these words, but afterwards he denied having used them = he retracted these words.

89. (a) A price will be set on the horse = A price will be fixed for the horse.

(b) A price will be set on his enemy's head = whoever will be able to cut off his enemy's head will receive a certain amount as reward.

90. (a) She *conferred with* (*consulted*) her husband.

(b) He *conferred* (*granted*) many favours on me.

Call on, at, to.

91. (a) He *called to* me *i. e.* I was at a distance, he addressed me in a loud voice.

(b) He *called on* me = He paid me a short visit.

(c) He *called at* (came to) my house yesterday.

92. (a) He is well = He is in good health.

(b) He is well *off* — He is in prosperous circumstances.

(c) He is well *up* in English — He is well versed in English.

(d) He is well *up* for the B. A. examination, *i. e.*, He is well prepared for it.

(e) He is well-to do He is well off.

93. He went *into* the house — He went inside the house.

He went *over* the house — He went into every part of the house and looked at the whole of it.

In and on.

94. (a) The Normal school is situated *in* the east of Dacca, *i. e.*, in that direction.

(b) The Normal school is situated *on* the east of Dacca, *i. e.*, beyond the eastern limit of it.

In and to.

25. (a) Tibet is *in* the north of India = Tibet is in India and in the Northern part of it.

(b) Tibet is *to* the north of India = Tibet is outside India and in the northern direction from it, *i. e.*, it lies to the north of India.

96. (a) A *still-born* (dead at the birth) child.

(b) A *posthumous* son is one born after his father's death..

(c) An *adopted* (received as one's own) son.

97. (a) *To defy* is to challenge to say or do anything.

(b) *To deify* is to treat as an object of supreme regard or to worship as a deity; as, Krishna is deified.

98. (a) *To discharge* (to perform) one's duties.

(b) *To discharge* (to dismiss) a servant.

99. (a) *To entertain* (to hold in the mind) hopes, doubts, fears, apprehensions, views, thoughts, &c.; as I never entertained such thoughts; I entertained doubts of his recovery; I do not entertain any hope of success; "entertain no thoughts which you would blush at in words."

(b) *To entertain* (to keep in the service) a person; as, He has entertained four domestics.

(c) *To entertain* (to amuse or please) one's self and friends with conversation, music, and the like. (d) *To entertain* (to receive and treat hospitably) guests; as, He entertained the wandering poor.

FINIS.



To be continued in Part II.

ERRATA.

Read *I* before *fear* and *am afraid* where it is
omitted.

	Line.	Page.
Read <i>thank</i> for <i>think</i>	20	35
„ <i>given</i> for <i>give</i>	5	64
„ <i>nor</i> for <i>not</i>	9	77
"Suffer <i>from</i> " is better than "suffer <i>with</i> "		

